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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

10 ROBERT CARTER,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.  
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14 SCOTT RUSSELL et al.

15 Defendants.

CASE NO. C11-5484-BHS-JRC

REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION

NOTED FOR:  
NOVEMBER 25, 2011

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17 This 42 U.S.C. §1983 civil rights matter has been referred to the undersigned  
18 Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 636(b)(1)(A) and (B) and Local  
19 Magistrate Judge Rules MJR 1, MJR 3, and MJR 4. Defendants Scott Russell and  
20 Eldon Vail ask the Court to dismiss them for failure to state a claim, lack of  
21 personal participation (ECF No. 12). They also ask that the Court stay discovery  
22 (ECF No. 12). The Court recommends that both motions be GRANTED. These are  
23 the only two persons that plaintiff names by name in the complaint (ECF No. 7).  
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1 Other defendants are “John or Jane Does”, who have not been identified or served,  
2 and are not before the Court.

### 3 FACTS

4 This action involves a “John or Jane Doe Corrections Officer” who allegedly  
5 did not allow plaintiff to attend Friday Muslim prayer service, “Jumah”, on one  
6 occasion. This allegedly happened while plaintiff was housed at the Washington  
7 State Correction Center (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff is now housed at the Washington  
8 State Penitentiary.  
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10 Mr. Russell is the Superintendent at the Washington State Correction Center  
11 and Mr. Vail is the former Secretary of the Department of Corrections. Plaintiff  
12 does not allege that either defendant played any direct role in the decision not to  
13 allow him to attend Jumah (ECF No. 7).  
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### 15 DISCUSSION

#### 16 1. Motion to dismiss.

17 Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544 (2007) provides that a court  
18 should dismiss a claim under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) either because of the lack of  
19 a cognizable legal theory or because of the absence of sufficient facts alleged under  
20 a cognizable legal theory. Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dept., 901 F.2d 696, 699  
21 (9th Cir. 1990).  
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1 For purposes of ruling on this motion, material allegations in the complaint  
2 are taken as admitted and the complaint is construed in the plaintiff's favor.  
3 Keniston v. Roberts, 717 F.2d 1295 (9th Cir. 1983). "While a complaint attacked  
4 by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, a  
5 plaintiff's obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement to relief requires  
6 more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a  
7 cause of action will not do." Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 545 (2007) (internal citations  
8 omitted). "Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the  
9 speculative level, on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are  
10 true (even if doubtful in fact)." Id. at 545. Plaintiffs must allege "enough facts to  
11 state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." Id. at 570.  
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14 In order to state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a complaint must allege  
15 that: (1) the conduct complained of was committed by a person acting under color  
16 of state law; and (2) the conduct deprived a person of a right, privilege, or  
17 immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Parratt v.  
18 Taylor, 451 U.S. 527, 535 (1981), *overruled on other grounds*, Daniels v.  
19 Williams, 474 U.S. 327 (1986). Section 1983 is the appropriate avenue to remedy  
20 an alleged wrong only if both of these elements are present. Haygood v. Younger,  
21 769 F.2d 1350, 1354 (9th Cir. 1985) (en banc). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e),  
22 the court must dismiss an in forma pauperis complaint when said complaint is  
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1 frivolous or fails to state a claim. Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126-27 (9th Cir.  
2 2000) (citing Barren v. Harrington, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998)).

3 A defendant cannot be held liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 solely on the basis  
4 of a supervisory responsibility or position. Monell v. New York City Dept. of  
5 Social Services, 436 U.S. 658, 694 n.58 (1978). Thus, the theory of *respondeat*  
6 *superior* is not sufficient to state a claim under § 1983. Padway v. Palches, 665  
7 F.2d 965, 968 (9th Cir. 1982).

9 Personal participation is connected to causation. The inquiry into causation  
10 must be individualized and focus on the duties and responsibilities of each  
11 individual defendant whose acts and omissions are alleged to have caused a  
12 constitutional violation. Leer v. Murphy, 844 F.2d 628, 633 (9th Cir. 1988).

14 Plaintiff must allege facts showing how defendant caused or personally  
15 participated in causing the harm alleged in the complaint. Arnold v. IBM, 637  
16 F.2d 1350, 1355 (9th Cir. 1981). A § 1983 suit cannot be based on vicarious  
17 liability alone, but must allege that the defendant's own conduct violated the  
18 plaintiff's civil rights. City of Canton v. Harris, 489 U.S. 378, 385-90 (1989).

19  
20 Plaintiff fails to allege how any conduct of defendants Vail or Russell  
21 caused the claim. He alleges that an unidentified John or Jane Doe would not let  
22 him go to Jumah. This claim does not implicate the two named defendants.

1 Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and asks the Court to assume that these two  
2 defendants personally participated in these decisions (ECF No. 13). These  
3 allegations are not factually plausible. Mr. Russell was the Superintendent at the  
4 Washington State Correction Center, but it does not appear to have had any direct  
5 involvement in this alleged act. Further, Mr. Vail, as the former the Secretary of  
6 the Department of Corrections was even further removed from these alleged  
7 events. Finally, to seek injunctive relief the threat of injury must be real and  
8 immediate. A past event does not give standing to seek injunctive relief. Nelsen v.  
9 King County, 895 F.2d 1248, 1250-51 (9th Cir. 1990).

11 The Court recommends that the motion to dismiss these two defendants be  
12 GRANTED.

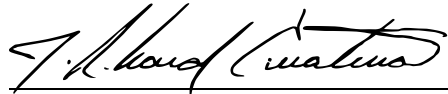
14 2. Stay of Discovery.

15 As defendants note, the Court has wide discretion to stay discovery while a  
16 dispositive motion is pending. The standard of review is abuse of discretion. Rae  
17 v. Union Bank, 725 F.2d 478, 481 (1984 9th Cir.). Here, because no named  
18 defendant played any role in the alleged deprivation, stay of discovery is  
19 appropriate. The court recommends the motion to stay discovery be GRANTED.

21 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), the parties shall  
22 have fourteen (14) days from service of this Report to file written objections. See  
23 also Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. Failure to file objections will result in a waiver of those  
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1 objections for purposes of de novo review by the district judge. See 28 U.S.C. §  
2 636(b)(1)(C). Accommodating the time limit imposed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), the  
3 clerk is directed to set the matter for consideration on November 25, 2011, as noted  
4 in the caption.  
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6 Dated this 2nd day of November, 2011.

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8 J. Richard Creatura  
9 United States Magistrate Judge  
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